

EXHIBIT D

without regard to the party affiliation of candidates. 15. (*esp.*) an adherent of independency. —*Idiom*. 16. independent of, irrespective of, regardless of. [1605-15; IN-3 + *DEPENDENT*] —IN/*de-pend-ent*-ty, adv.
IN/*depend-ent* variable, *n.* a variable in a functional relation whose value determines the value or values of other variables, as *x* in the relation $y = 3x^2$. [1950-55]
IN/*depth*-, adj. intensive; thorough: An *in-depth study*. [1960-65]
IN/*describable* (IN/dɪ skri'bə bəl), adj. not describable; too extraordinary for description: Indescribable confusion. [1785-95] —IN/*describ-a-bly*, IN/*describ-able*-ness, IN/*describ'a-bly*, adv.
IN/*destructible* (IN/dɪ strʌk'tɪ bəl), adj. not destructible. [1665-75; < LL] —IN/*de-struc-t'i-bl'i-ty*, IN/*de-struct-i-ble*-ness, *n.* —IN/*de-struct'i-bly*, adv.
IN/*de-termi-na-ble* (IN/dɪ tər'mi nə bəl), adj. 1. incapable of being ascertained. 2. incapable of being decided or settled. [1840-90; < LL] —IN/*de-term-i-nable*-ness, *n.* —IN/*de-term-i-na-ly*, adv.
IN/*de-term-i-na-ry* (IN/dɪ tər'mi nə sɛr), *n.* the quality or state of being indeterminate. [1640-50]
IN/*de-term-i-nate* (IN/dɪ tər'mi nət), adj. 1. not precisely fixed or determined; indefinite; vague. 2. not settled in advance. 3. *Math.* *n.* of a quantity) undefined, as 0/0. *b.* (of an equation) able to be satisfied by more than one value for each unknown. 4. (of an inflexionless) having the axis or axes not ending in a flower or bud. [1500-1600; ME < LL] —IN/*de-term-i-nately*, adv. —IN/*de-term-i-nate*-ness, *n.* —IN/*de-term-i-na-tion* (-nə'sheɪn), *n.*
IN/*de-beat-mi-nation* (IN/dɪ wɪ'beɪt mɪ'neɪʃən), *n.* a theory that human actions, though influenced somewhat by preexisting conditions, are not entirely governed by them. [1870-75] —IN/*de-beat-mi-nist*, *n.* —adj.
—IN/*de-beat-mi-nistic*, adj.
INDEX (IN'deks, *n.* pl. *indexes* -dizes (IN dɪz)). *v.* *indexed* -dex-ing. *Index* is the proper term for an alphabetical listing of names, places, subjects, topics along with the numbers of the pages on which they are mentioned or discussed. 2. a sequential arrangement of material, esp. in alphabetical or numerical order. 3. something used or serving to point out; indication: *a true index of his character*. 4. a pointer or indicator, as in a scientific instrument. 5. Also called *fist*, *fistnote*, a printed sign in the shape of a hand with extended index finger, used to point out a note or paragraph. 6. a number or formula expressing a property or ratio: *index of growth*; *index of intelligence*. 7. *Math.* *n.* exponent (def. 3). *b.* the integer *n* in a radical $\sqrt[n]{}$ defining the *n-th root*: $\sqrt[7]{}$ is a radical having index three. *c.* a subscript or superscript indicating the position of an object in a series of similar objects, as the subscripts 1, 2, and 3 in the series x_1, x_2, x_3 , etc. (*usu. esp.*) any list of forbidden or otherwise restricted materials deemed morally or politically harmful by authorities. —*v.t.* *to* provide with an index. 10. to enter in an index. 11. to serve to indicate. 12. to adjust, as wages. [1350-1400; ME < L: informer, token, list = *in-* + *dex*, comb. form of *dēre* to show, INDICATE + *s* nom. sing. ending)] —IN/*de-x-able*, adj. —IN/*de-x'er*, *n.* —IN/*de-x'ing*, adv.
IN/*den-dra-tion* (IN'den dɪ'reɪʃən), *n.* the automatic adjustment of wages, interest rates, etc., according to changes in the cost of living, esp. to compensate for inflation. [1955-60]
IN/*dex fin'ger*, *n.* FOREFINGER. [1840-50]
IN/*dex fos-sil*, *n.* a widely distributed fossil, of narrow range in time, regarded as characteristic of a given geological formation and used esp. in determining the age of related formations. [1895-1900]
IN/*dex of refraction*, *n.* a number indicating the speed of light in a given medium, usu. as the ratio of the speed of light in a vacuum or in air to that in the given medium. [1920-30]
IN/*dia* (IN'diə), *n.* 1. a republic in S Asia; formerly a British colony; gained independence in 1947; became a republic. *India* Inc. Commonwealth of Nations [IN 1950. 844,000,000; 1,244,890 sq. mi. (3,229,419 sq. km)]. Cap.: New Delhi. 2. a subdivision of S Asia, S of the Himalayas, occupied by Bengaliak, Bhutan, India, Nepal, and Pakistan. —IN/*di-a* IN/*dyā*, *n.* (sometimes lc.) 3. a black pigment consisting of lampblack mixed with glue or size. 2. a fluid ink made from this pigment. [1605-20]
IN/*di-an* (IN'di ən), *n.* 1. AMERICAN INDIAN. 2. any of the indigenous languages of the American Indians. 3. a native, citizen, or inhabitant of the Republic of India. 4. (*esp. formerly, or in historical contexts*) a native or inhabitant of the subcontinent of India. —adj. 5. of or pertaining to the American Indians or their languages. 6. of or pertaining to India or S Asia. 7. ORIENTAL (def. 3). 8. belonging or pertaining to a physiogeographical division comprising India S of the Himalayas, and Pakistan and Sri Lanka. [1350-1400; < ME *Indien* < OF < ML *Indicus*. See *India*, var.] —Usage. In modern times the term *Indian* may refer to a member of an aboriginal American people, to an inhabitant of the subcontinent of India, or to a citizen of the Republic of India. In the 18th century the term *American Indian* came to be used for the aboriginal inhabitants of the U.S. and Canada; It now includes the aboriginal peoples of South America as well. *Austrian* and *American* developed in the next century in a further attempt to reduce ambiguity. The most recent designation, esp. in North America, is *NATIVE AMERICAN*. All these terms appear in edited writing. Whether one will gain ascendancy over the others remains to be seen. The only pro-European inhabitants of North America to whom *Injun* or terms using it usu. are not applied are the Eskimos and Aleuts. [1960-65; Etymology unclear]
IN/*di-an-a* (IN'di ən ə), *n.* a state in the central United States. 5,564,228; 34,291 sq. mi. (89,995 sq. km). Cap.: Indianapolis. Abbr.: IN, Ind. —IN/*di-an-en*, IN/*di-an'-an*, adj., *n.*
IN/*di-an a-gent*, *n.* an official representing the U.S. government in dealing with an Indian tribe or tribes. [1705-15]
IN/*di-an-ap-o-lis* (IN'di ə nap'o lɪs), *n.* the capital of Indiana, in the central part. 727,150.
IN/*di-an bread*, *n.* TUCKAMOC. [1645-55, Amer.]